MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1881.

Amusements To-Day

averly a Sath St. Theater Commercial Drum Modison Square Theatre—The Professor. Retempoliton Concert Malt—Concert.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending July 30, 1881, was: 188.941 Weckiv... 129.487 Thursday... 129.406 Friday... 129.55 Saturday...

Total for the week

The President's condition continues to im prove, according to the attending physicians. He is partaking of more nourishment, and, unless unfavorable symptoms recur. he will slowly gain in strength and soon be on the sure road to recovery. Yesterday was said to be the most comfortable day he has yet experienced.

What Will the Senate Do ?

The Stalwarts made serious charges against the Half Breeds in the late Legislature. The Democrats in their published address substantially confirmed these accusations, and condemned both factions. Mr. CONKLING, in his telegram to Mr. ARM-STRONG, after the election of Mr. LAPHAM. said that his friends had been "borne down by forbidden and abhorrent forces and agencies which never before had sway in the Republican party."

These charges do not rest upon partisan hostility or malice. Some of them were thoroughly examined by the Grand Jury at Albany, and one State Senator, with two of the most notorious lobbyists, was indicted for attempted bribery and other offences Mr. SESSIONS voted for the two Senators who were declared elected.

The Central Railroad, with other great corporations, was represented in the canvass i supply. by high officials, and by retained lobbyists well supplied with the sinews of persuasion Its chief attorney was a candidate for Senator. Its forces were commanded by Collector Robertson on behalf of the Administration, with unlimited power of patronage to compass the defeat of Mr. CONKLING.

For years Judge ROBERTSON was one of the main props of the Central Railroad in the Legislature. His connection with that corporation has been quite as close as that of Senator WAGNER, who may be said to run one branch of it. The new Collector is corporate power, and the latest proof of it one of the four owners of the Central Pacific monopoly, is his principal bondsman. That fact at this time, and in view of the events at Albany, must attract public attention.

The United States Senate can hardly fail to take notice of these striking facts when the credentials of Mr. MILLER and Mr. LAPHAM are presented. There is not only before these men are admitted to seats, but it is demanded by respect for public morality.

Everybod; knows that the so-called investigation at Albany was a hollow mockery. When the probe touched a part that required heroic treatment, it was instantly withdrawn. The United States Senate, with power to send for persons and papers, with a larger sphere of action, and away from the sinister influences that combined to restrain exposure in the Legislature, may be able to develop the whole scheme of corruption through which MILLER and LAPHAM were finally chosen to cast Administration votes at Washington.

has excluded regularly elected Senators on | begun the construction of one of the most | been put during the last week. The stock the most frivolous pretexts, but really for political reasons. These bad precedents should be regarded as examples to be shunned rather than to be imitated. One outrage does not justify or excuse another equally odious. Proper memorials to the Senate asking for an investigation of these charges of corruption, and of disregard of the law prescribing the forms for electing a use, have been in alarm and distress over But why should the death of the Presi-Senator, must command attention.

The people of New York want to be represented in Congress by men who have been fairly elected, and who are not the creatures of corporations, chosen by a venal and disgraced Legislature. They see the strides of monopoly with alarm, and if existing methods continue to be successful they know that it will not be long before the Senate will become the legislative citadel only a collection of men from rotten boroughs pretending to represent States.

Another Reformer.

Mr. Windom has himself advertised as a reformer. In this respect he follows in the tracks of Mr. SHERMAN, who did more to debauch the public service than any of his predecessors in the Treasury. He not only rewarded the infamous creatures who, under his personal supervision, at New Orleans, did the work by which the Presidency was stolen, but he openly used the patronage of his department to purchase delegates to the Chicago Convention.

him and Gov. Connell upon serious selfish accusation were wiped out.

What has the present Secretary done to recommend him to favor? It became no | sunk, under the operation of the feuchd systorious that the contingent hand of the Treasury, averaging about one hundred and | better than that in which the French peastwenty-five thousand dollars a year, was ant grovelled under the uncien regime. The squandered and stolen by a Ring in the de- farm lands were almost never the free-hold partment; that the public property was property of the farmers, who were subjectcarried off and appropriated to personal uses; that collusive contracts were made | landlord, and forced to pay for the use of for the profit of corrupt officials and their their holdings mainly in labor bestowed above the Fairmount works has long been the confederates; that skilled labor employed upon the cultivation of the landlord's deat the public expense was utilized in private, mesne. The service due to the ford of the and that the whole system of expenditure | manor was usually demanded just at

was rotten and disgraceful. Mr. Sherman, who has been repeatedly the cultivation of his own plot of ground. charged with having been one of its direct | Besides the manorial requisitions of beneficiaries. He created the office of labor and vehicles, there existed other Custodian, so called, and appointed an Ohio | serious impediments to agriculture, such man to fill it, who at the same time served as titles and oppressive game laws. as the personal agent of Mr. Sherman's Since 1840, however, all of these abuses have large property at Washington, acquired successively teen dealt with; forced labor from the economies of his salary as a mom- | has been abelianed, tithes have been comher of Congress. When Mr. SHERMAN went | mutest, game laws have been reformed, and out of the Treasury, clerks who did not there are now comparatively few farms dare to utter a word about this corruption | which are not the freehold property of their

publicly alleged, with cautious reserve in offering to landlords substantial inducelanguage to obviate vengeance. That report was suppressed because it impliested prominent. Republicans in office and out, has given the land of Denmark to the people Mr. WINDOM contented himself with abole of Denmark has been gradually and peaceishing the Custodian's place, while he pro- July accomplished. tected his political friends against present exposure, and retained some men in office Mr. Windom's method of reforming the most scandalous abuses in his own depart-JOHN SHERMAN'S agent, will, no doubt, be

again on the pay rolls. But it is said the House of Representatives pose the guilty beneficiaries. Experience does not justify confidence in any remedy from that quarter. Republican Speakers | than any heretofore demanded for the Irish and Republican committees have hitherto peasantry, even by Mr. Burr, who may be sans when charged with corruption, and have condoned their crimes.

There is no reason to expect an exception in the present case. No matter who the Republican Speaker may be, he will pack the committee if an investigation should be ordered; and every member of that committee will either have friends in office to protect or he will have friends who want places. The public patronage will be used, as it has been for twelve years past, to cover up fraud and venality, and the old story will be repeated.

And when Mr. WINDOM shall have sllenced the Treasury scandals by these means, and by others equally reprehensible, he will bloom forth as a reform Republican candidate for the Presidency, and will doubtless be supported by professional reformers and professional politicians with zeal and pertinacity.

The City Water Supply. The quarterly report of Commissioner HUBERT O. THOMPSON once more sounds the

warning of the deficiency in the city water As the Commissioner shows, the veto by Comptroller, the Corporation Counsel, the Board of Fire Underwriters, and other bodies representing important public inter-

ests, has postponed the construction of this

vitally important work at least a year. The illustrations used by Gov. CORNELL toshow that the city already has water enough were unfortunate for his argument. One of his leading citations was the case of Liverpool, where he found in operation an notoriously identified with the interests of apparatus for checking the public use of water, and he inferentially suggested that, is that Mr. C. P. Hunringron of California, as a substitute for the new aqueduct, some such apparatus should be tried in New York. It appears, however, that the Governor's information was derived from those who were interested in having this Liverpool patent contrivance introduced here. The essence of the pamphlet circulated for this purpose appears in the Governor's veto; but the Governor did not mention ample ground for a searching investigation the fact that four or five years ago this same apparatus was brought to the attention of the engineer of our water department, who reported that the full introduction of this experiment would cost three or four million dollars, and that even then the result would be very problemaqueduct, and would only result in applying a sort of waste water detector in the New York street mains. But if, in addition, Gov. Cornell had foreseen that almost be fore the ink was dry on his veto a public In numerous cases a Republican majority of her patent water checks, Liverpool has | shout President Garringn's condition have enormous new aqueducts in the world, said

> to how much water American cities should liberty to imagine what they piease, casioned, and the constant drawbacks to the reaction from the old niggardly policy to-

the people want. in providing new conduits to bring down a of consolidated wealth, and be regarded as | portion of the waste of the Croton River, | and it is totally beyond the power of any present aqueduct was perfectly suited to | tion existed, the wants of the city at the time of its construction, and for many years afterward; but it needs to be aided by another now. There is no possibility of avoiding the construction of a new aqueduct, sooner or later; and servative Pro-blent than his Republican the delay only increases the chances of severe suffering before the new supply is secured.

Giving the Land to Its Tillers.

Sir David Weddennury has made a useful contribution to the study of land ten-The Secretary who did these things and ures, by showing that in Denmark, within others equally bad was very much shocked | the present generation, changes have been at the management of the Custom House | made precisely identical with those conunder Gen. ARTHUR, and after dismissing templated by the Irish Land bill. There | right, but no drag nets with which to eatch was a time, within the memory of men charges, proved his sincerity by support- now living, when the mass of Danish culing one for Governor and the other for Vice- treators still remained in a condition of President, for no better reason than that | practical serfdem. At present, most of them they were regularly nominated as candi- are transformed into proprietors, and even dates by the Republican machine. Regular- those who continue to till the land as tenity gave them absolution, and the stains of ants, enjoy rights more than equal to those embodied in the three f's.

Thirty years ago the Danish yeoman had tom, into a thrall, and was in a plight little ed in various ways to the arbitrary will of a those seasons of seed time and har-That organization was illegally made by vest when the peasant was busied with

ments to convert their tenants into freeholders, the great agrarian reform which

Danish farmers or peasants belong to two classes Scirciere, who are owners of the who had shared in this plunder and are | land they cultivate, and Fastere, who are possessed of troublesome secrets. This is | tenants for life, holding under a tenure peculiar to the country, a lease for two lives, those of the occupier and his widow. ment; and before many months have passed | The amount of land in Denmark held under away PITNEY, the former Custodian and the Frater, or copyhold tenure, diminishes steadily and rapidly. In 1835 there were about 30,000 copyhold farms, while in 1868 there were only about 9,000. The enfranwill investigate these transactions and ex- chised copyholds, however, are not transformed into absolute freeholds, but the tenants have privileges and immunities larger uniformly whitewashed their official parti- regarded as the inventor of the Three Fs system. Eviction for non-payment of rent is legal, but hardly ever takes place, in Denmark.

On the other hand, while the landlord cannot evict without some act of gross misconduct on the part of the life tenant, the latter may, at any time, renounce his lease, if he can assign for doing so grounds which seem generally reasonable. It appears that in case the joint lives of the occupant and his widow shall not reach thirty years, provision is made for refunding part of the bonus paid on receiving the lease, and compensation is also given for unexhausted improvements. Even when a lease for two lives expires, the landlord is compelled to award the land to the representative selected by the copyholder himself, or by his widow, and falling such persons, he must choose from among the children and certain other relations of the deceased lessees.

In 1869 three-quarters of the cultivated area of Denmark was held by 70,000 yeomen farmers, nearly all freeholders, while oneeighth of the remainder was held in smaller lots, averaging five acres, by 137,000 peasants, two-thirds of them freeholders. The word translated yeoman-Boale-implies Gov. Cornell of the New Aqueduct bill, an owner or occupier of land not exceeding which had been approved by the Mayor, the , 120 or falling short of 10 acres, while the owner of a smaller lot is known as a Husmand, literally "nouse man," a cottager, or peasant. The representatives of these yeomon and peasants constitute a majority in the Folkething, or popular branch of the Danish Legislature. Contrary to the propensity usually observed among agricultural people, the Danish cultivators exhibit in politics a pronounced tendency to radicalism, no doubt because their escape from serfdom is still recent, and the memories of lost their sting.

It is interesting to find that Sir D. Wnp-DERBURN ascribes the satisfactory working of the Danish land laws in a large measure to the mode in which all titles to and encumbrances upon land are recorded in the publie register. So speedy, simple, and perfect is the system of inquiry and transfer that all necessary information concerning a property about to change hands can be at once ascertained, and the process of conveyancing and registration only costs between one and three per cent, on the purchase money. Such fees would seem by ignificant to an English attorney, especially where only small parcels of land were to be passed. atical. The engineer very naturally de- But they seem inordinately large when concided against a scheme which would cost | trasted with the triffing charges imposed in from a third to a half as much as a new Australia, under the Tornens act, for the transfer of real estate.

No Occasion for Alarm.

Nothing more unreasonable has appeared lately on the surface of things than the announcement would be made that, in spite stock-jobbing uses to which the reports market has really been more seriously would have hesitated in offering such a piti- | death than it would have been by the event | the earth's weather, ful substitute for New York's crying needs. itself; simply because timid and stilly During the present summer, London, people may be made to apprehend almost Paris, and other cities of Europe, to which any consequences from a calability which has Gov. Convent went for his information as not occurred, and about which they are at

the poverty of their water supplies; and re- | dent and the discharge of the duties of his flections on the perils to property thus oc- office by the Vice-President disturb any business interest of the country? It has hap public health, have in those cities caused a poned four times in our history, without creating a ripple on the surface. The accesward that of furnishing as much water as | sion of Gon. ARTHUR at this time might undoubtedly make considerable difference in Instead of laboring to stint people in the the calculations of Republican politicians. use of water, the expense should be laid out | But that would be all. The financial policy of the Government would remain unchanged, which, at an average, is more than twice | mind to conceive where the Administration the amount that can possibly be brought to | could touch the trade or values of the nathe city through the present aque fuet. The | tion, to do them harm, if such a disposi-

We have no particular affection for Gen. ABTHUR, but we assure our renders that if Providence should call laim to the White House he would make a much more conenemies would lead the people to suppose.

One of the injunctions laid by Judge Hust upon Commander Warmhou of the Alliance in his cruise to Iceland, Norway, and Epi glorgen, in search of the Jeannette, was to obtain deep en specimens, to be preserved in clobbol for from the Alliance, at I what, says the alcohol them. This is only a minor slip for an Arctic

Besten will be shocked to learn that a Stevens Institute professor, having analyzed the Combitante water, finds it the least pure among the aquedyct waters of many cities exunined and compared. The order of parity was found to be: 1. Brooklyn; 2. Polladelphin; 3. Daltimore: 4. Washington: 5. New York: 6. Hotoken, Jersey City, and Newark; 7, Os-wego; 8. Wilmington; 9, Beston, Of course, dultion or standard of purity may vary; but pechaps it would have caused less general surprise to find the preceding list exactly reversed. Modest Brooklyn might never have wannied her Ridsswood above the Cochitmate while the poliution supposed to be caused in the Schuylant by the refuse of factories just talk of Philippelphia.

Behold the poor dogs imprisened on Tayfor's Island, Nogara Fulls, and unable to get off unabled. Many scholies make been sugsted for telleving the prisoners, and on Wednesday a kind-hearted near thought he had perfected an arrangem at whereby he suld haul the dogs up to the e If alove them. He was therefore considerable surprised since warned by the ewner of one of the degs that if only find himself arrested, but also find the dogs on the island next morning. It dawned on the player's mind that he had been trying to break up a show, and hatherefore with professional courteer, retired, and left the dogs to their

strong, to proceed to the region, and uphold the hands of the terrified county magistrates. It shows an advance in Arkaneas, that this amount of lawlessness should be considered enough to notice, and also that the Quapaw Guards should be called upon to suppress it, instead of the regular army.

The camp meeting season is now fully here. These appliances for summering offer attractions to many people-tolerably cheap living, free-and-easy ciothing, plents of fun for the roung people, and plenty of religion and of chances to speculate in lots for the older ones. More than a quarter of a million baths.

were taken just week at the public bath houses

of the city, though the week was by no means the hottest of the season. Few city institutions can be named which give a fuller return of benefit for the outlay than these bath houses. GUILFOYLE's command seems to have been successful in dispersing the camp of Indians who lately murdered the packers in New

more outrages, and, in fact, there are signs of a revival of Indian hostilities in that region. The discovery of a shark in a Baltimore dock may excite hopes of equal good fortune for New York-in which case one more would

be added to this city's many allurements as a

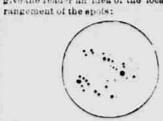
Mexico. But this dispersal will not prevent

seaside resort. is the conversion of MINNIE BROOKS, who has for several years been well known there. When at a recent noonday prayer meeting in Farwell desire to turn from the paths of sin and walk in the way of righteousness, there was, perhaps, I not likes to be placed where Blaine's antiher establishment on Fourth avenue for the purpose of holding Gospel meetings, which are | itable. The President, when his strength renow conducted there daily. This conversion is one of the most remarkable of modern times, and ranks with the cases of AWFUL GARDNER, JERRY MCCAULEY, and FOR HART.

JULY STORMS ON THE SUN. June closed with peaceful skies after the

the month, and July opened with summer quictude prevailing all round the globe. The elements were at peace upon the earth. But on the sun there was a different scene. Through the still air on the afternoon of July I the astronomer pointed his telescope at the great fire globe that gives the earth light and life, and its rays fell upon the lenses with perfect steadiness, and, bending obediently to the focus of the instrument, made an image of the sun that when magnified, was as exquisitely sharp and clear as though carved in gold by a master jewelier. It required but a glance to show that the surface of this splendid ball, which the astronomer knew was \$60,000 miles in diameter though it hung, with room to spare, in the eirformer outrages and hardships have not | cuinr field of the eye-piece, was wrinkled and pitted, torn, tossed, and heaving under the strain of tempest forces. There were vast groups of spots, individual members of which covered more square miles than all the continents of the earth ; there were small specks hardy visible when greatly magnified, and around all were the crinkled lines of facular brighter than the rest of the surface, and crowded together in places, resembling a sea of flames seen from above. It required but a short time to show that changes were going on under the eye of the observer, slight compared with the vast extent of the spots, yet involving motions that have no parallel on the earth. The astronomer had only to apply a spectroscope to see that all around the sun were enormous flery protuberances thrown out like jets from a neyser to a height of thousands and tens of thousands of miles, and setting back in cleads of glowing vapor. So through the calm of a summer afternoon, and it the safe distance of ninety-two militons of miles, he could watch the storms on the sun, trace the course of flery cyclones blowing a hundred miles a second, and study and micrometrically measure the visible effects of forces that would shatter and vaporize the earth. Yet the enormous distance that separates the earth experience satisfying. You learn this in all the from the sun is not in all respects so safe as it scenis. Fun storms certainly have a powerful effect upon the electrical condition of the cisely appropriate, but it will serve. Of course to be upward of fifty miles long, perhaps he affected by the supposed prospect of his earth, and it is suspected that they may affect

The sun was storm swept through the whole month. The clear air that ringed the earth on the 1st was soon after filled with clouds and thunder storms, and was swirled here and there into death-dealing tornadoes, so that the astronomer's telescope became useless. But in all the intervals of fair weather it showed the sun's face yet spotted and wrinkled and rimmed with eruptions of flaming gas. In the middle of the month some of the spots, or holes, were of enormous magnitude, and of wonderful complexity in shape and detail. Again at the close of the month huge groups and rows of spots were stretched across the disk, and the view with high magnifiers was startling and exceedingly impressive. The following rough sketch of the appearance of the sun on July 25 will give the reader an idea of the location and ar-



The most that astronomers are able to say defithat they are produced by disturbances in the glowing matter of the sun, and that they are | drops out, he will be neederth be forgotten." governod by some law that causes them to wax and wane in number in a period of about eleven the use of the Smithsonian Institution. A letter | years. There were no spets to speak of in 1878; | deeply interested as Secretary Blaine. they began to appear frequently in 1880; in 1883 for preserving the specimens came about all | they will be mest numerous, and in 1892 mesun will again be free from them.

A Bold Cripple.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SE I don't

The State of the control of the cont

THE COMING CONFLICT.

Roscoe Conkitne's Power, as Compared with

Washington, July 30 .- An increasing solicitude exists in Administration circles as to Roscoe Conkling's intentions. Let it be understood that by Administration is meant the circle whereof Mr. Blaine is the centre and circumference. It ought to be further understood that a majority of the Cabinet, which usually means the Administration, is not with Mr. Blaine. The situation in this respect is anomalous. Mr. Blaine's will dominates for the present. Numbers go for little. The case may be different by and by. When Congress meets, a good many things will depend on the force of numbers.

At no time has Mr. Blaine, in his contest with Conkling, had the judgment of a majority of the Cabinet officers with him. It is less so now than ever. The closeness of parties in Congress is instructive. There is one Senator, at least, who is a "Conkling man "-if in future there is going to be such a distinction-Senator Jones of Nevada. There is reason for saying that he does not stand alone. So you see how uncertain is Mr. Blaine's war foundation. Probably not another member of the Cabinet is disposed to stand on it. Another element is growing. The crusade

against Conkling involved a flagrant violation of all the professions the Republican partymore especially President Garfield-ever made Chicago's very latest religious sensation | touching a better civil service. Nearly every member of the Cabinet except Mr. Blaine is particularly exercised about reforming the civil service. It is not a sentiment. The question Hall it was announced that she bad expressed a comes to them in the most practical manner possible. Not one of those members of the Cab more incredulity than amazement. However, the | Conkling war places them in this respect. Blaine information proved to be true. She has opened | is the reverse of a civil service reformer. The antagonisms are direct. The conflict is inevturns, will have to decide where he will stand, If he stands by Blaine, others will not stand by him. The evils, the vices, the wholesale corruptions in the civil service are exposed in a thousand different ways, and men are learning to speak out, so that the conflict, if the President wills it, must come. Mr. Blaine belongs to the order of public men who are not disturbed tornadoes and thunder storms of the middle of | by such evils, abuses, and corruptions. He belongs to the school whereof these are the necessary outcome, and, at the same time, its stock in trade. The fact that President Gardent has given to Blaine his support wid inevitably grow on the general comprehension. The increas ing sentiment that is demanding radical reform

in the public service will have them to combat. Mr. Conkling is linked in the minds of intelli gent men with this state of things. As to matters depending on party divisions, he is looked upon in some sort as the balance of power. In regard to questions where moral support is needed to give success to prespects of reform, for litting things out of ruts, and in a certain sense to revolutionize in answer to demands of an improved public sentiment, he is naturally turned to as a public man not likely to be silent; first, because he is in a position to speak freely; and second, because he must speak or go out of sight.

Men are successful as they improve oppor tunities. You need not credit Mr. Conkling with an extraordinary amount of sagacity to be convinced that the ex-Senator will see what lies right before him-an opportunity to be improved or not, according to his purpose of continuing a public character, taking an interest in national affairs. Nowhere, it is probable, does this question receive so close attention as in Cabinet circles. Mr. Blaine is by no means the least interested of them all. It is interesting to note how unsatisfactory and unassuring is the feeling following the election of Lapham and Miller to the Senate. The number is small that sin corely rejoice over the present state of things, Could a vote of the Cabinet do it, the history of the last three months in this particular would be wiped out. This can be depended on as the truth of history. Not us a party matter either, but for the sake of principle. A sense of loss possesses the minds of men in and around the Government, when the experience of th past hundred days is referred to concerning the Conkling-Blaine contest. In no aspect is the departments. The driftwood shows how the current sets. The illustration may not be prethey are all "Administration men." Under the circumstances of the case it would not be expedient to be otherwise, wherein is a beautiful illustration of the civil service system. Nevertheless, by far the larger share are with Mr. Conkling in sentiment. If Mr. Blaine has a right to expect support anywhere, it is in the

departments. But the mojority is not with him there. It is not materially different elsewhere, Whether this feeling continues depends on Mr. Conkling himself. Does he want it to continue or is he willing it should die out in regrets and disappointment? He should satisfy this inquiry, and " in the near future," too.

Not all men at once oppose what they hate, The tendency always is to seem to acquiesce in what the possessors of power do. The moment for retaliation-self-protection, rather-is watched for, and secret encouragement is feit for the success of blows they as yet dare not strike. Mr. Conkling may be stronger than he knows. This, no doubt, is a leading fact. A successful blow from him is all that is needed to develop this truth. It is but natural that other Senators should chafe under Blaine's domina tion, which only needs to be broken to change the whole aspect of things. If that domination were for right, he would be intrenched. But it being for wrong, for corruption vice and abuses in the public service, his position is preearious, notwithstanding bis p wer of patronage. Said a gentleman long in public life, with confidence about these spots is that they | within the last few days: "If Mr. Coukling are heles of a size and depth almost berond be- | mands up, he will continue to be a power, perhaps never so great before. If he lies down or Of the thousands waiting for an indication of Mr. Conkling's future o urse, not one is so

The Petroleum Pinneers.

Fo THE Entropy of The San No. 1 don't be the property of the p The wall proceeding the control of t

Can Cows Count ! From the thicket Little therein

A WELL FLOWING LIQUID FIRE,

How, Three Men were Borned to Beath at an Oil Well near Oil City, Pa Off. City, July 31.-At Clarendon, a new oil town, a few miles north of this city, three

men were burned to death last Monday.

When a well is drilled to the spot where the oil-bearing sand is tapped, the drilling tools are removed from the well, and a torpede, made of about forty to sixty quarts of nitro-giveerine, put in and exploded for the purpose of loosening the sand. A well, known as the Grover well, had been "shot," but, as is quite often the ease, it "bridged over;" that is, the loosened case, it 'bridged ever;' that is, the loosened rock and sand formed in the shape of an obstruction which would not allow the oil to pass off, as it would be forced to do by the ms, were it not for this bridging over. The work of eleaning the well was at once commenced. The usual precautions against accidents were taken. The boiler had been moved sixty-live feet beyond the engine house, which was sixty-five test from the well, making 120 feet between the boiler and the mouth of the well. Ashes had been banked up around the farmace, a barrel of water stood near by, with which to extinguish the fire when the well should begin to indicate a flow, and the steam jet was in readiness for an emergency. Your correspondent was sitting in a little shanty a short distance away. There were present and working about the well stephen. Henry, and Joe Grover, and a young man called Eddie Sterner.

The tools had been run down for the purpose of agitating, when it was noticed the well showed syngtoms of flowing. The men all made a dash for the boiler to extinguishthe fire under it. Suddenly I noticed little jets of flame surrounding the men. Their cichies were completely saturated with crude oil, from which a gas arose which readily knited. In an instand the whole air in the neighborhlood seemed to be in flames.

I started to run, but was knocked down by the rock and sand formed in the shape of an ob-

a gas arose which readily ignited. In an instand the whole air in the neighborhood seemed to be in flames.

I started to run, but was knocked down by the explosion. When I get up I could see the well flowing furiously, the flames rising to the height of 200 fest or more. Henry Grover was lying on the ground between the botter and engine house in a blaze. He tried to get up, but the burning oil which flowed from the well poured down upon him and prevented his escape. Bunning around on the other side, I found Stephen Grover and voung Sterner with their clothing all burned off, and their bodies completely blackened. They were dead, The body of Henry, when it was recovered, was hereby recognizable. The other two, Eddie Sterner and Stephen Grover, lived a few hours, suffering great agony. They were rational and conversed freely, though they well knew all the time they could not live. They were all residents of Frybury, Clarion County, Pa. None of them was married, with the exception of Stephen Grover, who leaves a wife, to whom he was married about a year ago, and a son about two weeks old.

Ancient and Honorable Brummers.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Drum and File Corps, the principal and best organization of its kind in dioston, has been induced by its triends in this terr to take rath in the drum tentrament to be held here Aug. 4. Their coming may prove of more than usual increase, as it is bosoble the veteran drummers. Major Districts, as it is bosoble the veteran drummers. Major Districts and the first hand to share the first and the first part of age. The first the first two drummers and the principal drumers in the celebrated position of "Yankee Doodle," and soveral years are an eccentric person bequeathed his skin for a drum head, from which every bourth of dalv merming at Bunker Hild, Major Dan Simpson should cost. "Yankee Doodle," Major Warren Singson is 71 vers of, and a very prominent Grummer. Of his sons, Henry Simpson is the best boots, and corticates a tentre in Boston, and Andrew Sangsan is the present senter of the strum corps. From the Speliophold Republican

Fever Killing Panama Canal Laborers

The British steamship Statesman arrived yesterday from Colon, Central America, a legal of Lessers's Parsins Canal, bringing a number of refuses from that locality, the victims of the greatever Mr. P. Barel, one of the passengers of the Statesman, says: "The Charges hever jet yet and, indeed, at Colon at breasent, and all outdoor work on the ganal is suspended, as everybody is circle, it rains incessantly, and the airs of filed with missing and maxious cases. The Charges lever to suit directly earthing, but in that climate almost everybody takes it during the unleadility season. It is continued with black yound, and all switchin six to eight hears. Everybody who can go it leaving, but me that within six to eight hears. Everybody who for go it leaving, particularity as no assistance can be get for the sick, who are thrown into the street with their camp book, at the mercy of the who are discussed. From the New Orleans States beds, at the mercy of the wind and weather. The company transports its sick to a heapital it hases-bed for them."

Seventeen Nez Perces Killed by Sitting Bull. From the Montener Record.

It has recently come to light that some sevenull hard. These massacrad has become never the or these full two, make of them having divided in the state. The course of the massacra, so are a while to asserthain, was some sodium quarrel e out in the longer. The New Ferges were killed

Policeman Dying While Making an Arrest

From the Philadelphia Times. First District Policeman Neinberg last even-Firming to go with his

A Needle's Journey Through a Girl's Foot.

From the North little Journal. On the 3d of July Mary Ella Gilligan of Praithe Crack, Missi, see ped on a sewing needle, striking it between the lighte and the met one to it, on the right but. A piece of the mostle, three-quarters of an inch leng, entered her ped and worked through, coming out on the top of her fort and worked through, coming out in the optic lear fort on The Stay exercing the 19th inst, making the porrow through the bod in het sixteen days. The only incomven her she experienced was a signifi-tive only incomven her she experienced was a signifi-tive only incomven her she experienced was a signifi-

Stient Sand Bills Tell No Tales. From the Minada Independent. Mr. Branan of Kent had a valuable horse port. Buth those men were very velear, and Pisk was

Curious Actions by Calves. From the New Haven Pallation. Pomerov Higley of Canton recently lost two

A Ten-year-old Girl Tenmster.

From the Nelmarks Laboration A tan-year-old daughter of H. P. Maiden came. from this morning fraction here were a large half of each and we are no reselved short short start from all strong. We made extract that sho is not only a good itsister, but an accomplished hirle half.

Picking up Fortunes.

Surface assault from the new sixer bearing and convert to the property of the respect to the property of the p To the Fortes of The Sex-Sar: Some mass appears on the feedback of the appears of the feedback of the feedback

And resident or the CC | is to the Distriction of the Country of the CC | is to the District of the Country of the CC | is to the District of the CC | is to the CC | is the CC | is to the CC | is to the CC | is which he was Secretary, on pain of discovering the first were emboddened to peak out, and the first were made known to his successor.

Mr. Wishout would not avoid the form of an investigation without having suspicion and explicit in the first was a most factor as the first was a

SUNBEAMS.

-The famous London night haunt,

-An elephant belonging to a menageria died or beat in an Iowa rasirond can.

-The Ultramontane Spanish papers are almein: King Alionso for his triendliness to the Jews. -In the recent very hot weather a ton of ice daily kept the the temperature of the House of Com

With a view to the efficiency of the volunivers, the Lordon Tracesuggerys marching matches at well as shouting matches.

An Ohio woman owed her hired man She married him to square the account, and then

for fit got a divorce, thus saving \$200.

- Eighty thousand acres of Arkansas land have been bought by the Catholic Colonization Society.

The aim is to induce Irishmen to become farmers -The polo quadrille, just introduced at the watering places, is much like the old basket quad-rille, and the seature is a very rapid all hands round. -Lord Dudley, who is in bad health, has

sub-let Binckmont Forest, which he leases from Lord Breatalbane, to Aisor p the brewer, for \$20,000 the season. -Virginia farmers in the neighborhood of battlefields are still able to cather up enough old gun barrels to supply their blacksmiths with horseshes from -The San Francisco Chronicle gives a list

of twenty-nine Comstock mines, not one of which has paid a dividend in the past six months. On twenty-four assessments were levied. -The once notorious Belle Boyd is now living a quiet domestic life as Mrs. Hammond. She has been greatly annoyed by persons pretending to personate

her turning up from time to time -A constable volunteered to watch a store which was to be robbed, at New Sharon, lowa. He slept at his post, and the burglars took away his money, ristel, and clothes, leaving him covered with molace

-A young man of 19 and a girl of 16, arms-arm, jumped from the seventh story of an old palacers Nucles to commit suicide. The young man was killed and the young girl ht upon her teet. They were lovers -A robber walked up to the open window f a house at Franklin, Ind., and said to the woman in-

side: "Your money or your life !" She fired a pistoi without waiting to take aim, and by chance killed him on the spot. -The recent Windsor review in England is regarded as the most memorable event in the history of the volunteer movement, which dates back some

thirty years ago, and mainly owed its existence to the -In Ireland trade is still considered generally by the gentry an occupation beneath them, and

the lawyers, dictors, and elergy in Dubins regard them-selves as immensely superior to merchants. This folly is largely kept up by the women. -When Sarah Bernhardt entered on her Lendon ergosement she reserved the right of selecting one member of the company, and every one supposed

this would be her sister Jeanne. But it proved to be on M. Angelo, who played with her in this country. -A Philadelphia divine was lately cheated out or his fee by a mean fellow who promised to call next day, but the reverend manyot even with the defaultr by advertising the wedding, adding to the announce

-While several Italian emigrants, returning homeward from America, were passing through the Mont. Conis tunnel, on the 29th ult, one of the number was missed on issuing from the mouth of the tunnel; he ha been assassinated and thrown out of the car window. -A vengeful Illinois farmer has comsensed 9,000 soits against a railroad company for falling

ment: "No cards, no cake, no cash, no certificate."

to keep ages and saws, as ordered by law in that numb prosecution proved successful, and the complainant would receive half. -A negro boy whose skin is turning white, spot after spot, has frequently been exhibited in this city. The change began several years ago, and con

tinues steadily. A little negro girl at Lafryette, Ala. has begun in the same way to turn white, and in her case the hair also is bleaching. -Inquiries as to the prosperity of negro farmers in Louisiann were sent to all parts of the State by the New Orleans Program, and the replies show

clearly that "it is within the reasonable ambitton of any healthy colored man now to own land, and to establish himself in an intependency." -Eliza Bartely, the colored servant of Mrs. Thomas Killeen of New Orleans, poisoned five chil-dren of her employer, by justing rat poison in their soup,

She said that she wanted to make them sick, because they threw stones at her, and called her "Nieger, theger." One child has died, but the others will recover. -A society for the Promotion of Marriage was started two years ago in Cincionati. An inaugurapicnic was given, and one of the ceremonies was the marriage of James Melingh and Belle Waiter. The

society died quietly soon afterward. Its memory now been revived by the brutal murder of Mrs. Melluga -The English authorities are about to place stantard barometers at scaport towns. The weather, and the cistern is wholly of metal. The tube it

of strong glass, the scale chamelled, and the certificate of the Kew Observatory giving the index error is framed and placed beside them. -The Irish peers are evidently alarmed for their position, as they have decided to elect a liberal representative over. They have in common with the Scotch ; earst luther to been a close conservative corporation. Lord Milltown, whom they are now going to elect.

has been for years agitating for some change in the representation of the Irish peerage. -The landlord of a leading Long Branch hotel is quoted ... saying: "Nothing ever set back Lone Branch but Jim Fisk. His influence here, added to that of Dr. Heimboldt preposessed the country against this

he ever came here." -Annie Cullen went driving out of Baltimore with Mr. Souder. When they were several miles from the city, he threw a marriage license into her lap, and swore that she should never return home except at his wife. This peculiar kind of wooing was temporarily successful, for the girl went unresistingly to a wayside minister and was married; but on getting back to her parents she refused to even see her husband, and a de-

essentially had. Long Branch has reason to rue the time

vorce is to be obtained. -A bridegroom at Aurora, Ill., forgot to engage the Episcopal rector for the references, though he arranged with the seaton to open the church, with the organist for music, and sent out hundreds of cards. The prestamers all associated before the emission was discovered. The reverent gentleman had cone to Chicae, and as the brain declared that none other could tie the

-Mr. George Washington Childs, A. M. Picking up Fortunes.

A pointer horrowed 25 conts in the office of the Secord graphs. These notice complete manuscripts of Decord arrives to the activities, and with the latter could arrive to present 1 in bacted as some and textuity soid as allown containing 200 signatures of more or less than